

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Chen) Serial No.: 10/617,530
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)
Applicant,) Docket No.: AUS920030522US1
)
)
For: Traditional Chinese / Simplified Chinese) Art Unit: 2626
Character Translator)
)
) Confirmation No.: 3554
)
)
Filed: July 10, 2003) Examiner: Neway

APPEAL BRIEF

March 5, 2008

Ms Appeal Brief – Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

As required, this brief is filed within two months from of the Notice of Appeal,
filed on January 17, 2008.

The fees required under § 41.20(b)(23) are dealt with in the accompanying
TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF.

This brief contains items under the following headings as required by 37 C.F.R. §
41.37 and M.P.E.P. § 1205.2:

- I. Real Party In Interest
- II. Related Appeals and Interferences
- III. Status of Claims
- IV. Status of Amendments
- V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter
- VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal
- VII. Argument
- VIII. Claims Appendix

IX.	Evidence Appendix
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Appendix B	Evidence
Appendix C	Related Proceedings

I. Real Party In Interest

The real party in interest for this appeal is:

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

This Appeal is related to Applications No. 10/617,526 and 10/631,070, which are being concurrently appealed.

III. Status of Claims

A. Total number of Claims in Application

There are 26 claims pending in this Application.

B. Current Status of Claims

1. Claims canceled: 7, 14, 22, and 29
2. Claims withdrawn from consideration but not canceled: None
3. Claims pending: 1-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30
4. Claims allowed: None
5. Claims rejected: 1-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30

C. Claims on Appeal

The claims on appeal are claims 1-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30.

IV. Status of Amendments

Appellant did not file an Amendment after the Rejection dated October 17, 2007.

The claims stand as written in the Amendment filed July 23, 2007.

V. Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The following provides a concise explanation of the subject matter defined in each of the separately argued claims involved in the Appeal as required by 37 C.F.R. § 41.37I(1)(v). The features are identified by corresponding references to the specification and drawings where applicable. It should be noted that the citations to passages in the specification and drawings for each feature do not imply that the limitations from the specification and drawings should be read into the corresponding claim element. Rather, this summary is provided for the convenience of the Board.

Embodiments of the invention according to claim 1 provide a computer implemented method comprising:

using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet, copying (Specification 10:7-22) a Simplified Chinese character from a web page by highlighting (Specification 9:19-10:22) the Simplified Chinese character on the web page;

pasting (Specification 10:7-22) the Simplified Chinese character into an input field (FIG. 4 Input Field 302; Specification 9:19-10:22) of a graphical user interface (FIG. 4 GUI 300; Specification 9:19-10:6) on the display;

recognizing (Specification 10:7-22) the Simplified Chinese character without regard (*id.*) to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character;

using Unicode (*e.g.*, FIG. 3, block 206; Specification 7:18-8:9) to determine (*e.g.*, Specification 8:10-21) a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of the Simplified Chinese character;

simultaneously displaying (FIG. 3, block 224; Specification) the Simplified Chinese character (FIG. 4, element 306; Specification 11:1-6) and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent (FIG. 4, element 308; Specification 11:1-6) in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control (e.g., FIG. 4, button 304; Specification 11:1-6).

Embodiments of the invention according to claim 8 provide a computer implemented method comprising:

using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet, copying (Specification 10:7-22) a Traditional Chinese character from a web page by highlighting (Specification 9:19-10:22) the Traditional Chinese character on the web page;

pasting (Specification 10:7-22) the Traditional Chinese character into an input field (FIG. 4 Input Field 302; Specification 9:19-10:22) of a graphical user interface (FIG. 4 GUI 300; Specification 9:19-10:6) on the display;

recognizing (Specification 10:7-22) the Traditional Chinese character without regard (*id.*) to an encoding format of the Traditional Chinese character;

using Unicode (e.g., FIG. 3, block 206; Specification 7:18-8:9) to determine (e.g., Specification 8:10-21) a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Traditional Chinese character; and

simultaneously displaying (FIG. 3, block 224; Specification) the Traditional Chinese character (FIG. 4, element 308; Specification 11:1-6) and the Simplified Chinese character (FIG. 4, element 306; Specification 11:1-6) in the graphical

user interface in response to an activation of a single control (e.g., FIG. 4, button 304; Specification 11:1-6).

Embodiments of the invention according to claim 30 provide the program product of claim 23 wherein the translating step further comprises:

instructions for determining if the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent (FIG. 3, block 216; Specification 8:22-9:11);

responsive to a determination that the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent, instructions for using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of a Traditional Chinese character (FIG. 3, block 218; Specification 8:22-9:11).

VI. Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The rejection of claims 1-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30 on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-16 and 30-45 of copending Application No. 10/617,526 (the ‘526 Application) in view of <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/> (hereinafter, the Mandarintools Web Page). Office Action pp. 2-5. Appellant notes the rejection states “claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30” are rejected, but that claim 4 is listed in the reasoning of the rejection and that claim 7 is canceled. Thus, Appellant interprets this rejection as applying to claims 1-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30

The rejection of claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30 on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1, 5-7, 26, and 30-32 of

copending Application No. 10/631,070 (the ‘070 Application) in view of the Mandarintools Web Page. Office Action pp. 5-7. Appellant notes the rejection states “claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30” are rejected, but that claim 7 is canceled. Thus, Appellant interprets this rejection as applying to claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30.

The rejection of claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-19, 21, 23-26, 28, and 30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Page in view of <http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/ce/cel.htm> (hereinafter, the CEL Web Page). Office Action pp. 7-10.

The rejection of claims 5, 12, 20, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Page in view of the CEL Web Page and Hughes “HICT3 COMPUTER SCIENCE SAMPLE PAPER I” (*available at* https://www.cs.tcd.ie/courses/baict/bacs/jf/EXAMINATION_PAPERS/SampleExamOne.pdf). Office Action pp. 10-11.

VII. Argument

A. First Ground of Rejection

Claims 1-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30 stand rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1-16 and 30-45 of the ‘526 Application in view of the Mandarintools Web Page. Appellant notes the rejection states “claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30” are rejected, but that claim 4 is listed in the reasoning of the rejection and that claim 7 is canceled. Thus, Appellant interprets this rejection as applying to 1-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30.

The analysis employed in an obviousness-type double patenting rejection parallels the guidelines for analysis of a 35 U.S.C. 103 obviousness determination. *In re Braat*, 937 F.2d 589, 19 USPQ2d 1289 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985). Thus, the factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), are employed when making an obvious-type double patenting analysis and would require determining the differences between the scope and content of the patent claim as determined in (A) and the claim in the application at issue. See M.P.E.P. 804 II. B. 1. In determining the differences between the prior art and the claims in an obviousness analysis, the question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.*, 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983). Distilling an invention down to the “gist” or “thrust” of an invention disregards the requirement of analyzing the subject matter “as a whole.” *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984).

Claims 1-6

The rejection is improper for at least three reasons. First, the Instant Application’s claim 1 contains features and limitations that are outside the scope of the ‘526 Application’s claim 1. The Examiner alleges the ‘526 Application’s claim 1 in view of the Mandarintools Web Page teaches the limitations of the Instant Application’s claim 1. Office Action pp. 2-5. The Instant Application’s claim 1 recites “recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character,” yet the ‘526 Application’s claim 1 fails to recite any similar features

or limitations. The Mandarintools Web Page is not relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, claim 1 contains features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '526 Application's claim 1 in view of the Mandarintools Web Page.

Second, the '526 Application recites "to translate ... into accented Pin Yin word" and "displaying ... an unaccented Pin Yin word, a hybrid Pin Yin word," yet the Instant Application fails to recite any similar features or limitations. The Examiner introduces the Mandarintools Web Page as teaching these limitations, but such reasoning would only apply to rejecting the '526 Application's claim, not the Instant Application. In other words, the Examiner is reasoning that the Instant Application's Claim 1 in view of the Mandarintools Web Page meets the limitations of the '526 Application's claim 1. Hence, this reasoning is improper.

Third, the Examiner fails to analyze the subject matter as a whole because the Examiner distills the invention down to a gist or thrust. Specifically, the Examiner distills the Instant Application's invention to "finding the corresponding Chinese Character ... to a given Chinese word" and the '526 Application's invention to "finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character ... , the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word." Appellant respectfully notes the claims of the Instant Application and of the '526 Application contain many more features and limitations than what the Examiner's stated gists of the invention comprise. Hence, the reasoning is improper because the Examiner did not consider all the features and limitations of the claims as a whole.

Thus, the Instant Application comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '526 Application and the Examiner's reasoning was improper. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 2-6 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '526 Applicant in view of the Mandarintools Web Page and the reasoning for the rejection is improper. Thus, claims 2-6 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '526 Applicant in view of the Mandarintools Web Page and the reasoning for the rejection is improper. Therefore Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30

Any obviousness-type double patenting rejection should make clear the reasons why a person of ordinary skill in the art would conclude that the invention defined in the claim at issue would have been an obvious variation of the invention defined in a claim in the patent. M.P.E.P. 804 II. B. 1. The Examiner provides no reasoning to support the rejection of claims 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30. *See* Office Action pp. 2-5. Rather, the Examiner merely lists claim 1 and its dependent claims in the reasoning supporting the rejection. Thus, the Examiner did not make clear the reasons why the '526 Application's claims would have been an obvious variation of the Instant Application's claims 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

B. Second Ground of Rejection

Claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30 stand rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 1, 5-7, 26, and 30-32 of the '070 Application in view of the Mandarintools Web Page. Office Action pp. 5-7. Appellant notes the rejection states "claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30" are rejected, but that claim 7 is canceled. Thus, Appellant interprets this rejection as applying to claims 1-3, 5-6, 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30.

Claims 1-3 and 5-6

The rejection is improper for at least three reasons. First, the Instant Application's claim 1 contains features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '070 Application's claim 1. The Examiner alleges the '070 Application's claim 1 in view of the Mandarintools Web Page teaches the limitations of the Instant Application's claim 1. Office Action pp. 2-5. The Instant Application's claim 1 recites "recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character," yet the '070 Application's claim 1 fails to recite any similar features or limitations. The Mandarintools Web Page is not relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, claim 1 contains features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '070 Application's claim 1 in view of the Mandarintools Web Page.

Second, the '070 Application recites "searching a dictionary for an entry containing a Simplified Chinese word," "to translate ... into accented Pin Yin word," and "displaying ... the accented Pin Yin word," yet the Instant Application fails to recite any similar features or limitations. The Examiner introduces the Mandarintools Web Page as teaching these limitations, but such reasoning would only apply to rejecting the '070 Application's claim, not the Instant Application. In other words, the Examiner is

reasoning that the Instant Application's Claim 1 in view of the Mandarintools Web Page meets the limitations of the '070 Application's claim 1. Hence, this reasoning is improper.

Third, the Examiner fails to analyze the subject matter as a whole because the Examiner distills the invention down to a gist or thrust. Specifically, the Examiner distills the Instant Application's invention "to finding the corresponding Chinese Character ... to a given Chinese word" and the '070 Application's invention "to finding the corresponding equivalent Chinese character ... , the corresponding Pin Yin word, and/or an English word to any given word." Appellant respectfully notes the claims of the Instant Application and of the '070 Application contain many more features and limitations than what the Examiner's stated gists of the invention comprise. Hence, the reasoning is improper because the Examiner did not consider all the features and limitations of the claims as a whole.

Thus, the Instant Application comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '070 Application and the Examiner's reasoning was improper. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 2-3 and 5-6 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '070 Applicant in view of the Mandarintools Web Page and the reasoning for the rejection is improper. Thus, claims 2-3 and 5-6 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the '070 Applicant in view of the Mandarintools Web Page and the reasoning for the rejection is improper. Therefore Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claim 4

Appellant notes, this ground of rejection was not applied to claim 4. The rejection states “claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30” are rejected, making no mention of claim 4. Additionally, claim 4 is not mentioned in the reasoning used to support the rejection.

Claims 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30

Any obviousness-type double patenting rejection should make clear the reasons why a person of ordinary skill in the art would conclude that the invention defined in the claim at issue would have been an obvious variation of the invention defined in a claim in the patent. M.P.E.P. 804 II. B. 1. The Examiner provides no reasoning to support the rejection of claims 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30. *See* Office Action pp. 2-5. Rather, the Examiner merely lists claim 1 and its dependent claims in the reasoning supporting the rejection. Thus, the Examiner did not make clear the reasons why the ‘070 Application’s claims would have been an obvious variation of the Instant Application’s claims 8-13, 15-21, 23-28, and 30. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

C. Third Ground of Rejection

The rejection of claims 1-4, 6, 8-11, 13, 15-19, 21, 23-26, 28, and 30 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Page in view of the CEL Web Page. Office Action pp. 7-10. In rejecting claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103, it is incumbent upon the Examiner to establish a factual basis to support the legal conclusion of obviousness. *See* *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 1073, 5 USPQ2d 1596, 1598 (Fed. Cir. 1988). In so doing, the Examiner must make the factual determinations set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966), *viz.*, (1) the scope and content of the

prior art; (2) the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue; and (3) the level of ordinary skill in the art. “[T]he examiner bears the initial burden, on review of the prior art or on any other ground, of presenting a *prima facie* case of unpatentability.” *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Furthermore, “there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness’ [H]owever, the analysis need not seek out precise teachings directed to the specific subject matter of the challenged claim, for a court can take account of the inferences and creative steps that a person of ordinary skill in the art would employ.” *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741, 82 USPQ2d 1385, 1396 (2007) (quoting *In re Kahn*, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78 USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006)). Obviousness is then determined on the basis of the evidence as a whole and the relative persuasiveness of the arguments. *See Oetiker*, 977 F.2d at 1445, 24 USPQ2d at 1444; *Piasecki*, 745 F.2d at 1472, 223 USPQ at 788.

Claims 1-4 and 6

Claim 1 recites “pasting the Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface.” The Examiner admits the Mandarintools Web Page fails to teach these limitations and alleges the CEL Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. The combination fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page fails to disclose “pasting,” as set forth in the claim. The CEL Web Page teaches “the user has selected and copied a word” and that its system “detect[s] the word on the Windows Clipboard” (the CEL Web Page p.1, para. 2.), yet the CEL Web Page is silent to a user “pasting” a word. The CEL Web Page’s copying does not meet the claim’s “pasting” at

least because copying onto the Windows Clipboard is different from “pasting … into an input field.” Hence, the combination fails to teach the limitations of the claim.

Claim 1 also recites “copying a Simplified Chinese character” and “pasting the Simplified Chinese character.” The Examiner admits the Mandarintools Web Page fails to teach these limitations and alleges the CEL Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. The combination fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page fails to disclose “copying” and “pasting,” as set forth in the claim. The CEL Web Page teaches “the user has selected and copied a word” and that its system “detect[s] the word on the Windows Clipboard” (the CEL Web Page p.1, para. 2.), yet the CEL Web Page is silent to a user “pasting” a word. Even if, *arguendo*, the CEL Web Page’s copying met the claims “copying,” the CEL Web Page is silent to any form of pasting. Hence, the combination fails to teach the limitations of the claim.

Claim 1 also recites “recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character.” The Examiner alleges the Mandarintools Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. Appellant notes at least two flaws with the rejection. First, the text the Examiner allegedly quotes from the Mandarintools Web Page does not appear on the Mandarintools Web Page. Specifically, the Examiner allegedly quotes the portion of the Mandarintools Web Page that states “searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the BG, Big5, or Unicode encodings),” citing to page 1 of the Mandarintools Web Page. Appellant is unable to find this quotation within the Mandarintools Web Page.

Second, the combination fails to teach these limitations because searching with different encodings is different from recognizing without regard to an encoding format.

The Mandarintools Web Page teaches using many different encodings, e.g., “[t]ype in Big5, GB, or UTF-8 text and get back an equivalent GIF graphics file” (Mandarintools Web Page, p.1), yet the Mandarintools Web Page is silent to getting back an equivalent GIF graphics file without regard to the encoding format of the input text. Furthermore, whether different encoding may be used does not meet “recognizing a character ... without regard to an encoding format.” To illustrate this point, Appellant notes the CEL Web Page teaches that a “workaround” is required in order to read GB text. CEL Web Page p.2 (answering the question “Does CEL work with both Big5 and GB text?”). In other words, instead of recognizing character without regarding its encoding format, CEL requires users to take special care—i.e., using a workaround—in order to use different encodings. Hence, the combination fails to teach “recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character.”

Claim 1 also recites “using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of the Simplified Chinese character.” The Examiner alleges the Mandarintools Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.9. Appellant notes at least two flaws with the rejection. First, the text the Examiner allegedly quotes from the Mandarintools Web Page does not appear on the Mandarintools Web Page. Specifically, the Examiner allegedly quotes the portion of the Mandarintools Web Page that states “searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the BG, Big5, or Unicode encodings),” citing to page 1 of the Mandarintools Web Page. Appellant is unable to find this quotation within the Mandarintools Web Page.

Second, the combination fails to teach these limitations because Mandarintools fails to teach “using Unicode to determine,” as set forth in the claim. The Mandarintools

Web Page states “[a] Java applet that converts files between GB, GBK, Big5, UTF-8, UCS2, and CNS,” yet the Mandarintools Web Page is silent to how the conversion process is performed. In other words, the Mandarintools Web Page is silent to “using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of [a] Simplified Chinese character” in a file to be converted. The CEL Web Page is not relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of [a] Simplified Chinese character.”

Claim 1 also recites “simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface.” The Examiner alleges the CEL Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. The CEL Web Page fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page merely teaches displaying Simplified Chinese or Traditional Chinese, but not both Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese. The CEL Web Page teaches selecting a word (the two characters selected in the window titled “Charlotte’s Web – Notepad”) and displaying that word with Pin Yin and English translations (the window titled “CEL (Chinese/English Lookup) ...”). However, the Chinese characters in the window titled “CEL (Chinese/English Lookup) ...” are the same as the selected Chinese characters in the window titled “Charlotte’s Web – Notepad.” In other words, the word selected is only displayed in either Simplified Chinese or Traditional Chinese, but not both Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese as set forth in the claim. The Mandarintools Web Page is relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination

fails to teach “simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface.”

Claim 1 also recites “displaying … in response to an activation of a single control.” The Examiner alleges the CEL Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. The CEL Web Page fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page is silent to any form of control and because detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard does not meet the claim’s “activation of a single control.” The CEL Web Page teaches “CEL, having detected the word on the Windows Clipboard, has popped up to display,” yet is silent to responding to activating a control to pop up its display, much less any form of control. In other words, the CEL Web Page teaches, at best, displaying in response to detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard, yet is silent to “displaying … in response to an activation of a single control,” because detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard does not meet the claim’s “activation of a single control.” The Mandarintools Web Page is relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “displaying … in response to an activation of a single control.”

Thus, the claim comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 2-4 and 6 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 1. As discussed above, claim 1 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 2-4 and 6 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 8-11, 13, and 15

Claim 8 recites “pasting the Traditional Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface.” The Examiner admits the Mandarintools Web Page fails to teach these limitations and alleges the CEL Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. The combination fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page fails to disclose “pasting,” as set forth in the claim. The CEL Web Page teaches “the user has selected and copied a word” and that its system “detect[s] the word on the Windows Clipboard” (the CEL Web Page p.1, para. 2.), yet the CEL Web Page is silent to a user “pasting” a word. The CEL Web Page’s copying does not meet the claim’s “pasting” at least because copying onto the Windows Clipboard is different from “pasting … into an input field.” Hence, the combination fails to teach the limitations of the claim.

Claim 8 also recites “copying a Traditional Chinese character” and “pasting the Traditional Chinese character.” The Examiner admits the Mandarintools Web Page fails to teach these limitations and alleges the CEL Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. The combination fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page fails to disclose “copying” and “pasting,” as set forth in the claim. The CEL Web Page teaches “the user has selected and copied a word” and that its system “detect[s] the word on the Windows Clipboard” (the CEL Web Page p.1, para. 2.), yet the CEL Web Page is silent to a user “pasting” a word. Even if, *arguendo*, the CEL Web Page’s copying met the claims “copying,” the CEL Web Page is silent to any form of pasting. Hence, the combination fails to teach the limitations of the claim.

Claim 8 also recites “recognizing the Traditional Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Traditional Chinese character.” The Examiner alleges the

Mandarintools Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. Appellant notes at least two flaws with the rejection. First, the text the Examiner allegedly quotes from the Mandarintools Web Page does not appear on the Mandarintools Web Page. Specifically, the Examiner allegedly quotes the portion of the Mandarintools Web Page that states “searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the BG, Big5, or Unicode encodings),” citing to page 1 of the Mandarintools Web Page. Appellant is unable to find this quotation within the Mandarintools Web Page.

Second, the combination fails to teach these limitations because searching with different encodings is different from recognizing without regard to an encoding format. The Mandarintools Web Page teaches using many different encodings, e.g., “[t]ype in Big5, GB, or UTF-8 text and get back an equivalent GIF graphics file” (Mandarintools Web Page, p.1), yet the Mandarintools Web Page is silent to getting back an equivalent GIF graphics file without regard to the encoding format of the input text. Furthermore, whether different encoding may be used does not meet “recognizing a character ... without regard to an encoding format.” To illustrate this point, Appellant notes the CEL Web Page teaches that a “workaround” is required in order to read GB text. CEL Web Page p.2 (answering the question “Does CEL work with both Big5 and GB text?”). In other words, instead of recognizing character without regarding its encoding format, CEL requires users to take special care—i.e., using a workaround—in order to use different encodings. Hence, the combination fails to teach “recognizing the Traditional Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Traditional Chinese character.”

Claim 8 also recites “using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Traditional Chinese character.” The Examiner alleges the

Mandarintools Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.9. Appellant notes at least two flaws with the rejection. First, the text the Examiner allegedly quotes from the Mandarintools Web Page does not appear on the Mandarintools Web Page. Specifically, the Examiner allegedly quotes the portion of the Mandarintools Web Page that states “searches can be conducted by Chinese (using either the BG, Big5, or Unicode encodings),” citing to page 1 of the Mandarintools Web Page. Appellant is unable to find this quotation within the Mandarintools Web Page.

Second, the combination fails to teach these limitations because Mandarintools fails to teach “using Unicode to determine,” as set forth in the claim. The Mandarintools Web Page states “[a] Java applet that converts files between GB, GBK, Big5, UTF-8, UCS2, and CNS,” yet the Mandarintools Web Page is silent to how the conversion process is performed. In other words, the Mandarintools Web Page is silent to “using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of [a] Traditional Chinese character” in a file to be converted. The CEL Web Page is not relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of [a] Traditional Chinese character.”

Claim 8 also recites “simultaneously displaying the Traditional Chinese character and the Simplified Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface.” The Examiner alleges the CEL Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. The CEL Web Page fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page merely teaches displaying Traditional Chinese or Simplified Chinese, but not both Traditional Chinese and Simplified Chinese. The CEL Web Page teaches selecting a word (the two

characters selected in the window titled “Charlotte’s Web – Notepad”) and displaying that word with Pin Yin and English translations (the window titled “CEL (Chinese/English Lookup) ...”). However, the Chinese characters in the window titled “CEL (Chinese/English Lookup) ...” are the same as the selected Chinese characters in the window titled “Charlotte’s Web – Notepad.” In other words, the word selected is only displayed in either Traditional Chinese or Simplified Chinese, but not both Traditional Chinese and Simplified Chinese as set forth in the claim. The Mandarintools Web Page is relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “simultaneously displaying the Traditional Chinese character and the Simplified Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface.”

Claim 8 also recites “displaying ... in response to an activation of a single control.” The Examiner alleges the CEL Web Page teaches these limitations. Office Action p.8. The CEL Web Page fails to teach these limitations because the CEL Web Page is silent to any form of control and because detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard does not meet the claim’s “activation of a single control.” The CEL Web Page teaches “CEL, having detected the word on the Windows Clipboard, has popped up to display,” yet is silent to responding to activating a control to pop up its display, much less any form of control. In other words, the CEL Web Page teaches, at best, displaying in response to detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard, yet is silent to “displaying ... in response to an activation of a single control,” because detecting a word on the Windows Clipboard does not meet the claim’s “activation of a single control.” The Mandarintools Web Page is relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Hence, the combination fails to teach “displaying ... in response to an activation of a single control.”

Thus, the claim comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 9-11, 13, and 15 each depend from and inherit all the limitations of claim 8. As discussed above, claim 8 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 9-11, 13, and 15 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 16-19 and 21

Claims 16-19 and 21 comprise features and limitations similar to claims 1-4 and 6. As discussed above, claims 1-4 and 6 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 16-19 and 21 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claims 23-28

Claims 23-28 comprise features and limitations similar to claims 8-11, 13, and 15. As discussed above, claim 8 comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Thus, claims 9-11, 13, and 15 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Claim 30

In addition to the features and limitations inherited from claim 23 that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art, as discussed above, claim 30 recites

“determining if the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent.” The Examiner provides no reasoning for why these limitations would be obvious over the combination of cited art. Instead, the Examiner merely states “claims 23-26, 28, and 30 are similar in scope and content to claims 1-4, and 6” and “are rejected with the same rationale.” However, Appellant respectfully notes that none of claims 1-4 and 6 recite “determining if the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent.” For this reason alone, the rejection should be reversed. Additionally, the combination fails to teach these limitations because the combination is silent to these limitations. The Mandarintools Web Page teaches converting between the GB, GBK, Big5, UTF-8, UCS2, and CNS character encoding schemes (Mandarintools Web Page p.1), yet is silent to making a determination that a Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent. The CEL Web Page teaches displaying Pin Yin and English translation for Chinese characters, yet is also silent to making a determination that a Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent. Hence, the combination of cited art fails to teach “determining if the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent.”

Thus, the claim comprises features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

D. Fourth Ground of Rejection

Claims 5, 12, 20, and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the Mandarintools Web Page in view of the CEL Web Page and Hughes. Office Action pp. 10-11.

Claims 5, 12, 20, and 27 depend from and inherit all the limitations of one of claims 1, 8, 16, and 23. As discussed above, claims 1, 8, 16, and 23 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of the Mandarintools Web Page in view of the CEL Web Page. Hughes is not relied upon and does not remedy these deficiencies. Thus, claims 5, 12, 20, and 27 comprise features and limitations that are outside the scope of the combination of cited art. Therefore, Appellant respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

VIII. Claims Appendix

A copy of the claims involved in the present appeal is attached hereto as Appendix A. As indicated above, the claims in Appendix A stand as written in the Amendment filed April 9, 2007.

IX. Evidence Appendix

No evidence pursuant to §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 is being submitted.

Evidence entered and relied upon by the Examiner includes:

the Mandarintools Web Page (*available at* <http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>); and
the CEL Web Page (*available at* <http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>).

X. Related Proceedings Appendix

There are no related proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

Rudolf O. Siegesmund

Rudolf O. Siegesmund

Registration No. 37,720

Gordon & Rees LLP

Suite 2800

2100 Ross Avenue

Dallas, Texas 75201

214-231-4703

214-461-4053 (fax)

rsiegesmund@gordonrees.com

Appendix A: Claims

1. A computer implemented method comprising:
 - using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet, copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Simplified Chinese character on the web page;
 - pasting the Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface on the display;
 - recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character;
 - using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of the Simplified Chinese character;
 - simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character equivalent in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.
2. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising: translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.
5. The method of claim 4 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.

7. (Canceled)

8. A computer implemented method comprising:
using a computer having a display and connected to the Internet, copying a Traditional Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Traditional Chinese character on the web page;

pasting the Traditional Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface on the display;

recognizing the Traditional Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Traditional Chinese character;

using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Traditional Chinese character; and

simultaneously displaying the Traditional Chinese character and the Simplified Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.

9. The method of claim 8 further comprising: accepting the Traditional Chinese character as user input, wherein the Traditional Chinese character is encoded in Big 5 or Unicode.

10. The method of claim 8 further comprising: translating the Traditional Chinese character from Big 5 to Unicode.

11. The method of claim 8 further comprising: accessing a conversion table to determine the Simplified Chinese character.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.

13. The method of claim 8 wherein Simplified Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.

14. (Canceled)

15. The method of claim 8 wherein the translating step further comprises: determining if the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent; responsive to a determination that the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent, using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of a Traditional Chinese character.

16. A program product operable on a computer, the program product comprising: a computer-readable medium; wherein the computer usable medium comprises instructions encoded thereon to cause a computer, having a display and connected to the Internet, to perform the following:

responsive to a user copying a Simplified Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Simplified Chinese character on the web page and pasting the Simplified Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface on the display, recognizing the Simplified Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Simplified Chinese character;

using Unicode to determine a Traditional Chinese character equivalent of the Simplified Chinese character; and

simultaneously displaying the Simplified Chinese character and the Traditional Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.

17. The program product of claim 16 further comprising: instructions for accepting the Simplified Chinese character as user input, wherein the Simplified Chinese character is encoded in GB2312 or Unicode.

18. The program product of claim 16 further comprising: instructions for translating the Simplified Chinese character from GB2312 to Unicode.

19. The program product of claim 16 further comprising: instructions for accessing a conversion table to determine the Traditional Chinese character.

20. The program product of claim 19 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.

21. The program product of claim 16 wherein Traditional Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.

22. (Canceled)

23. A program product operable on a computer, the program product comprising:
a computer-usable medium;
wherein the computer usable medium comprises instructions encoded thereon to cause a computer, having a display and connected to the Internet, to perform the following:

responsive to a user copying a Traditional Chinese character from a web page by highlighting the Traditional Chinese character on the web page and pasting the Traditional Chinese character into an input field of a graphical user interface on the display, recognizing the Traditional Chinese character without regard to an encoding format of the Traditional Chinese character;

instructions for using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of the Traditional Chinese character;

simultaneously displaying the Traditional Chinese character and the Simplified Chinese character in the graphical user interface in response to an activation of a single control.

24. The program product of claim 23 further comprising: instructions for accepting the Traditional Chinese character as user input, wherein the Traditional Chinese character is encoded in Big 5 or Unicode.

25. The program product of claim 23 further comprising: instructions for translating the Traditional Chinese character from Big 5 to Unicode.

26. The program product of claim 23 further comprising: instructions for accessing a conversion table to determine the Simplified Chinese character.

27. The program product of claim 26 wherein the conversion table is a JAVA hashtable.

28. The program product of claim 23 wherein Simplified Chinese character is determined without the use of an intermediate language.

29. (Canceled)

30. The program product of claim 23 wherein the translating step further comprises:

instructions for determining if the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent;

responsive to a determination that the Traditional Chinese character has a Simplified Chinese character equivalent, instructions for using Unicode to determine a Simplified Chinese character equivalent of a Traditional Chinese character.

Appendix B: Evidence

No evidence pursuant to §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132 is being submitted.

Evidence entered and relied upon by the Examiner includes:

the Mandarintools Web Page (two pages) (*available at*
<http://web.archive.org/web/20001204034200/http://www.mandarintools.com/>); and

the CEL Web Page (four pages) (*available at*
<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel.htm>).

線上中文工具 **On-line Chinese Tools**

Learn Chinese	Use Chinese	Chinese Culture	Chinese Software
<p>These pages hope to provide tools to assist people in learning and using the beautiful Chinese language. From the novice Chinese language student to the advanced programmer, I hope there is something here for everyone. Rather than being a Chinese language course, it provides tools to people who are already studying and using Chinese. Please check out the Character Flashcards, the Chinese/English dictionary, the Chinese Namer, and the Western/Chinese Calendar Converter. Netscape Communicator 4.7 is the recommended browser for these pages, though they have also been tested on Internet Explorer 3 and above.</p>			
<p>Tools for Learning Chinese</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chinese Flashcards New, Improved Flashcards Study Chinese characters with Java flashcards• Chinese Text Annotator Break a text into words and add links to dictionary entries.• Add Pinyin to Files Add pinyin to any Chinese text file on your computer• Add Pinyin to Web Pages Add pinyin to any Chinese web page!• Romanization Converter Pinyin, Yale, Gwoyeu Romatzyh, Wade Giles, BoPoMoFo• Learn to Draw Chinese Characters Links to character writing resources on the Web			
<p>Tools for Using Chinese</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Character Dictionary Faster Unicode Version Beta Java Version Look up Chinese characters by English, pinyin, radical/stroke, and Cantonese.• Chinese/English Dictionary Look up words in Chinese by pinyin or English• Convert HTML Escapes to Bytes Convert a Chinese file saved with HTML ampersand escape sequences back into the original encoding.• Create Chinese GIFs On-line New Java Version Type in Big5, GB, or UTF-8 text and get back an equivalent GIF graphics file• Chinese Data Extractor Find people names, place names, dates, times, money amounts and more in a Chinese text.• Convert Web Documents between GB, Big5, Unicode, etc. Type in the web address of a page in any Chinese encoding (traditional or simplified characters) and have it come up in any other encoding.• Chinese Encoding Converter A Java applet that converts files between GB, GBK, Big5, UTF-8, UCS2, and CNS.• Guess Chinese Encoding New Java Version Determine the most likely Chinese encoding (GB, HZ, Big5, UTF-8, or other) for a file.• Repair Corrupted Chinese E-mails Many e-mail programs corrupt Chinese text. Use this program to restore the original.			
<p>Chinese Reference Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Western-Chinese Calendar Converter Convert between Solar and Lunar Calendars• East Asian Currency Converter Convert between US Dollar amounts and 6 East Asian currencies• Get a Chinese Name Get a Chinese name inspired by your English name• Chinese Numbers Description of Chinese number system and a converter from English numbers to Chinese numbers.• Chinese Family Relationships Found out how to say "father's older brother's wife" in Chinese• On-line Abacus Learn how to use the abacus.			
<p>Computer Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chinese Digit Counter A perl script that I wrote to create the counter below.• Word97 Chinese Input Macro A free macro to input Chinese into Word97 documents without a separate Chinese system.• Chinese Encoding Detector Java Version Perl5 code to determine the most likely Chinese encoding for a given text string.• Chinese Segmenter Breaks a Chinese text file into words.• HTML Escapes to Byte Converter Convert the ampersand escape sequences that many HTML editors save GB and Big5 as back into GB or Big5 (or any other eight-bit encoding).• Chinese Input Methods for NT-Emacs Precompiled LEIM distribution for Windows Emacs. Unzip in "emacs-20.3.1/lisp/international"			

Chinese Tools Introduction

<http://web.archive.org/web/20010206033905/www.mandarintools.com>

- [Zhuyin Macro](#)
A Word97 Macro that converts pinyin next to a character into Zhuyin (i.e. BoPoMoFo) or moves the pinyin underneath the character.
- [Java GB/Big5/Unicode Converter](#)
Stand-alone program to convert text documents between GB, HZ, Big5, Unicode, EUC-TW, etc. Needs Java.
- [Chinese GIF Collection](#)
Archive of 15,000 character GIFs indexed by their Unicode value.
- [Change Chinese Files Names on English Windows](#)
Windows program that converts file names created on Chinese Windows to an English file name.
- [CEDICT Chinese/English Dictionary](#)
Freely available Chinese to English dictionary.

Have suggestions for a tool you'd like to see here? Found a bug that needs fixing? You can reach me through my [contact page](#). In your message, please include the type of operating system you are running (Windows 95, Macintosh, Unix, etc.), the browser you are using (Netscape Navigator, Internet Explorer, etc.), and the browser version (2, 3, 4 or 5).

For general Chinese resources, including information about reading and writing Chinese on computers, please visit my [Chinese Links page](#) or the [frequently asked questions page](#).

Other Chinese/Java and Chinese Tools Links

- [Ochlocrat's Learn Mandarin](#)
page: Several useful applets and applications for making Chinese GIF files, painting Chinese in applications, etc. Also a section using Voice of America Chinese broadcasts to study Mandarin.
- [Hanzi Quiz](#)
- [Cool Flash Animation for learning characters](#)

Credits and Sources

This page has drawn upon quite a few different public-domain Chinese resources and would not have been possible without them.

- [Ochlocrat's Create Chinese GIF's program](#). Used by the flashcard and character dictionary.
- [UNIHAN.TXT](#): A marvelous collection of Han character information available at the [Unicode Consortium](#).
- Data files from IFCSS's software data directory.
- [Bell Labs Mandarin Text-to-Speech](#)
- [Frequency of Usage and Number of Strokes of Chinese Characters](#)
- [CEDICT](#): A public-domain Chinese-English dictionary.

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to visit this site since October 1, 1996.

Copyright 1996-2000 by [Erik E. Peterson](#)

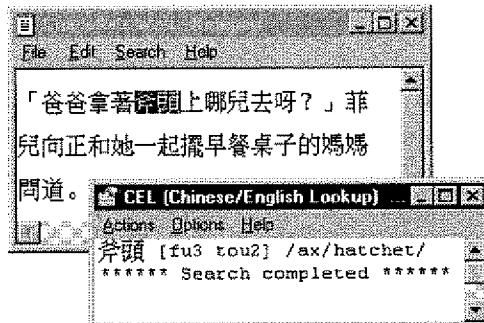
CEL (Chinese-English Lookup) Software for Windows, Version 2.0

This page last modified Wednesday, February 14, 2001

What is CEL?

CEL is a **Chinese-English dictionary search utility** that is designed to help Chinese language learners to read Chinese electronic texts in other applications such as Web browsers and word processors.

In the illustration, the user has selected and copied a word in Notepad. CEL, having detected the word on the Windows Clipboard, has popped up to display the corresponding dictionary entry.



What's new in Version 2.0?

Version 2.0 was released on January 23rd, 1999. Now you can...

- Select dictionary entries and save them to a file for later study or reference
- Choose the Romanisation to be used in displaying dictionary entries (*Pinyin* or *Gwoyeu Romatzyh* ("GR"))
- Choose how the dictionary lookup is triggered (automatically or manually)
- Choose the style of window ("always-on-top" or standard)
- Select the display font

And settings such as the size and position of CEL's window are now recorded for the next time you use CEL.

What one user said about CEL

I wish I had this program years ago. It's the best thing I've downloaded in months... I am just blown away at how useful it is.

I used to occasionally read Chinese on the internet but I'd end up pawing through my paper dictionary so much that it wasn't very enjoyable. Now I'm just sitting there reading and most of the time CEDICT [the dictionary] has the word, or I can find similar compounds that help me guess, and it's really fast. I'm going to learn a lot

quicker this way.

And the interface couldn't be better, just floating there, automatically responding to the clipboard.

Thank you very very much.

Sincerely,
Glen Wintringham

More information about CEL

More detailed answers to the following questions can be found in the CEL documentation file **CEL2DOC.TXT** (which is included in the download file **CEL.ZIP**)

Do I need Chinese Windows to use CEL?

CEL works best in Chinese Windows, but you can also use it in English-language Windows, provided you use a program that allows you to view Chinese text (such as Twinbridge, RichWin, WinMASS, UnionWay, DynaLab Asia Surf, or NJWin).

What dictionary does CEL use?

CEDICT, a public-domain electronic Chinese-English dictionary. (A link to the CEDICT website is in the Download section below.)

Does CEL work with both Big5 and GB text?

Yes, but if you want to read GB text there is a workaround you need to know. It's in CEL's documentation.

Is CEL freeware?

CEL may be distributed freely but copyright is reserved. CEL has been tested informally but it is not guaranteed to function correctly. The author is not responsible for any consequences of the use of the program.

How do I install (and uninstall) CEL?

Create a new directory such as C:\CEL2 and put the first two download files -- **CEL2.ZIP** and **CEDICTB5.ZIP** -- in it, then unzip them. (If you need a utility for unzipping you can download an evaluation version of WinZip from <http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://www.winzip.com/>). Then, if you don't already have **VBRUN300.DLL** in the System sub-directory of your Windows directory, put **VBRUN300.ZIP** there and unzip it. Start CEL by running **CEL.EXE**. You can uninstall CEL by deleting its directory.

Download CEL

You will need the following files. To install CEL, see the previous paragraph.

- NEW (as of 9th Feb 2001) Version 3-Beta is available [here](#). (The files listed below are for Version 2.)

CEL2.ZIP (about 29 KB)

Contains the executable file **CEL.EXE** (version 2 of CEL), the documentation file **CEL2DOC.TXT**, the ReadMe file for CEDICT (the dictionary) **CEDICT.DOC**, and

another file needed to run CEL, **CMDIALOG.VBX**.

CEDI CTB5.ZIP (about 391 KB)

The Chinese-English dictionary, Big5-encoded. Unzips to **CEDI CT.B5**. CEDICT is updated from time to time. The version I have here was released on 18th January 2001. **The latest Big5 and GB versions of CEDI CT are at Erik Peterson's MandarinTools website.**

VBRUN300.ZIP (about 226 KB)

The Visual Basic 3.0 runtime file. Unzips to **VBRUN300.DLL**. You may well have it already in your Windows directory, or the System sub-directory, in which case you need not download it.

Important note for users of Internet Explorer, Word, Outlook, etc.

These Microsoft products place copied Chinese text onto the Clipboard in a form that CEL can not interpret. The problem can be fixed by running a utility called **ClipConvert** while you are using CEL. The problem does not arise if you are reading Chinese text in other applications including **Netscape Navigator**, **Notepad**, and **NJStar Chinese Word Processor**.

ClipConvert is a freeware utility for Windows 9x and NT 4.x, written by Yves Savourel. See his webpage for **ClipConvert**.

To download **ClipConvert** you will need these two files:

ClipCovert1.ZIP (130 Kb)

Contains the executable, on-line help and support for all Windows languages, except Japanese, Chinese and Korean. **To install:** Create a folder and extract all the files in it.

ClipCovert2.ZIP (244 Kb)

Asian codepage tables. Contains support for Japanese, Chinese and Korean. **To install:** Extract all the files in the folder where ClipConvert.exe is located.

When you fire up ClipConvert you can set various options. To use ClipConvert with CEL:

- Check the **Auto-convert** option, and
- Set the **Code set** option to *Windows/DOS, Traditional Chinese* if you are using the Big5 version of the dictionary CEDICT, or *Windows/DOS, Simplified Chinese* if you are using the GB version.

I have heard from the author of ClipConvert that he is writing a similar utility which doesn't need to be re-configured each time you run it. I'll put a copy of it here when it is released.

Feedback

If you have questions, comments, suggestions or bug reports, please send them to me (Richard Warmington) at the following address:

richwarm AT iprimus.com.au (but replace AT with @)



<http://web.archive.org/web/20010309104519/http://home.iprimus.com.au/richwarm/cel/cel...> 2/27/2008

Appendix C: Related Proceedings

No decisions have been made regarding the appeals of the Applications referenced in II above, hence copies of decisions in related proceedings are not provided.